

THE (Tarboro', N. C.) SOUTHERNER.



GOVERNMENT.
PRESIDENT—Jefferson Davis, of Missis.
VICE PRES.—Alex. H. Stephens, of Ga.
Secretary of State—J. P. Benjamin.
Treasurer—C. G. Meminger, of Va.
War—G. W. Randolph, of Va.
Navy—S. B. Mallory, of Florida.
Attorney General—Thos. W. Watts, of Ala.
Postmaster Genl.—J. H. Reagan, of Texas.

The Southerner.

TARBORO', AUG. 23.

Election Returns.

When the returns are complete we will publish the general result. About 65 counties out of the 89 have been heard from, which give Col. Vance about twenty-five thousand majority for Governor, and return about two-thirds "Conservatives" elected to the Legislature.

Governor Vance.

Col. Vance will take his seat as Governor of North Carolina, on the second Monday in September, 1862, up to which time Hon. Henry T. Clark will discharge the duties of the office of Governor, as provided in an Ordinance of the Convention. Col. Vance will consequently be the Governor of the State two years and four months, lacking one week.

Promotions in N. C. Troops.

Maj. Junius L. Hill, 7th regiment, to be Lieut. Colonel, vice Ed. Graham Haywood promoted to the Colonelcy.—Capt. Robt. S. Young promoted to Major, vice Hill promoted. Maj. Samuel D. Lowe, 28th regiment, promoted to Lieut. Col., vice T. L. Lowe deceased.—Capt. W. J. Montgomery to be Major, vice S. D. Lowe promoted. Maj. T. L. Hargrove, 44th regiment, elected Lieut. Colonel, vice Cromwell resigned.—Capt. C. D. Steadman elected Major, vice Hargrove promoted.

Death of Maj. J. S. Whitehead.

Died, in Wilson, on the 7th inst. Maj. James S. Whitehead, of the 55th Regt. N. C. T. He was a son of Howell Whitehead, Esq., of Pitt county.

Confederate Congress.

This body assembled in Richmond on Monday last. Several important bills have already been presented. A bill making treasury notes a legal tender in payment of debts—a bill amending the conscript act, embracing all citizens under the age of 45—a bill to punish slaves taken in arms, and the white men assuming to be their officers—a bill for retaliatory purposes, &c.

President's Message.

This able and interesting document will be found in our columns. It was presented to Congress on Monday last, and the Petersburg Express truly says: "It calls for no elaborate criticism, being devoted entirely to the consideration of business affairs in which the government, Congress and the people, are all alike interested. We approve of the views which the President has submitted to the two Houses, upon the several subjects which he notices, and we hope there will be a prompt and energetic co-operation of these bodies."

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Confederate States:

It is again our fortune to meet for devising measures necessary to the public welfare whilst our country is involved in a desolating war. The suffering endured by some portions of the people excite the deep sympathy of the government; and the sympathy thus evoked has been heightened by the patriotic devotion with which these sufferings have been borne.

The gallantry and good conduct of our troops, always claiming the gratitude of the country, have been further illustrated on hard fought fields, marked by exhibitions of individual prowess which can find but few parallels in ancient or modern times.

Our army has not faltered in any of the various trials to which it has been subjected, and the great body of the

people has continued to manifest a zeal and unanimity which not only cheer the battle-stained soldier, but give assurance to the friends of constitutional liberty of our final triumph in the pending struggle against despotic usurpation.

The vast army which threatened the capital of the Confederacy has been defeated and driven from the lines of investment, and the enemy, repeatedly foiled in his efforts for its capture, is now seeking to raise new armies on a scale such as modern history does not record, to effect that subjugation of the South so often proclaimed as the eve of accomplishment.

The perfidy which disregarded rights secured by compact, the madness which trampled on obligations made sacred by every consideration of honor, have been intensified by the malignity engendered by defeat. These passions have changed the character of the hostilities waged by our enemies, who are becoming daily less respectful of the usages of civilized war and the dictates of humanity. Rapine and wanton destruction of private property, war upon non-combatants, murder of captives, bloody threats to avenge the death of an invading soldiery by the slaughter of unarmed citizens, orders of banishment against peaceful families engaged in the cultivation of the soil, are some of the means used by our ruthless invaders to enforce the submission of a free people to foreign sway. Confiscation bills, of a character so atrocious as to ensure, if executed, the utter ruin of the entire population of these States, are passed by their Congress and approved by their Executive.

The moneyed obligations of the Confederate Government are forged by citizens of the United States, and publicly advertised for sale in their cities, with a notoriety which sufficiently attests the knowledge of their government; and its complicity in the crime is further evinced by the fact that the soldiers of the invading armies are found supplied with large quantities of these forged notes, as a means of disposing the country people by fraud out of such portions of their property as armed violence may fail to reach. Two, at least, of the Generals of the United States are engaged, unchecked by their government, in exciting servile insurrection, and in arming and training slaves for warfare against their masters, citizens of the Confederacy. Another has been found of instincts so brutal as to invite the violence of his soldiery against the women of a captured city. Yet, the rebuke of civilized man has failed to evoke from the authorities of the United States one mark of disapprobation of his acts; nor is there any reason to suppose that the conduct of Benjamin F. Butler has failed to secure from his Government the sanction and applause with which it is known to have been greeted by the public meetings and portions of the press of the United States. To inquiries made of the Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the United States, whether the atrocious conduct of some of their military commanders met the sanction of that Government, answer has been evaded on the pretext that the inquiry was insulting; and no method remains for the suppression of these enormities but such retributive justice as it may be found possible to execute.

Retaliation in kind, for many of them is impracticable, for I have had occasion to remark in a former message, that under no excess of provocation could our noble-hearted defenders be driven to wreak vengeance on unarmed men, on women, or on children. But stern and exemplary punishment can and must be meted out to the murderers and felons, who, disgracing the profession of arms, seek to make of public war the occasion for the commission of the most monstrous crimes.

Deeply as we regret the character of the contest into which we are about to be forced, we must accept it as an alternative which recent manifestations give us little hope can be avoided.

The exasperation of failure has aroused the worst passions of our enemies; a large portion of their people, even of their clergymen, now engage in urging an exciting popular to the extreme of ferocity; and nothing remains but to vindicate our rights and to maintain our existence by employing against our foe every energy and every resource at our disposal.

I append for your information a copy of the papers exhibiting the action of the government up to the present time, for the repression of the outrages committed on our people. Other measures now in progress will be submitted hereafter.

In inviting your attention to the legislation which necessities of our condition require, those connected with the prosecution of the war command almost undivided attention.

The acts passed at your last session intended to secure the public defence by general enrollment, and to render

uniform the rules governing troops in the service, have led to some unexpected criticism that is much to be regretted.

The efficiency of the law has been thus somewhat impaired, though it is not believed that in any of the States the popular mind has withheld its sanction from either the necessity or propriety of your legislation. It is only by harmonious as well as zealous action that a government as new as ours, ushered into existence on the very eve of a great war, and unprovided with the material necessary for conducting hostilities on so vast a scale, can fulfill its duties. Upon you, who are fully informed of the acts and purposes of the government, and thoroughly imbued with the feelings and sentiments of the people, must reliance be placed to secure this great object. You can best devise the means for establishing that entire co-operation of the State and Confederate Governments which is essential to the well-being of both at all times, but which is now indispensable to their very existence.

And if any legislation shall seem to you appropriate for adjusting differences of opinion, it will be my pleasure as well as duty to co-operate in any measure that may be devised for reconciling a just care for the public defence with proper deference for the most scrupulous susceptibilities of the State authorities.

(Remainder next week)

The Federals at Wilmington.

The State Journal contains a letter dated Wilmington, Aug. 2, from which we extract as follows:

Messrs Editors: I write by this, the first subsequent mail, to give you a precise and authentic account of a fourth visit from our Yankee neighbors, on Thursday, the 31st ult.

The first time they came up to this place, on Wednesday, 11th of May, they were pursuing and captured the steamer Alice, loaded with government bacon, pork, lard and bells. They stopped at our landing and threw out a squad of men upon the wharf, who did not come up town, but only carried off to the boats about two tons of government bolted-iron lying in a warehouse near by.

The second time they came, on Wednesday, 19th July, they passed on up to Hamilton, capturing the steamer Wilson, (loading on the river with government corn,) and meeting a most gallant resistance at Rainbow Banks from forty dismounted cavalry and a few citizens.

The third time they came, on Monday, 11th July, they landed one hundred and forty men at this place—one company of Zouaves and one section of artillery. They came up town with Captain Plummer at their head, who demanded if there were any government stores here, and where were the citizens who had shot his men and boats on the Wednesday before. He found neither, and returned the same day, empty-handed. Plummer, according to his own account, is a native of Maryland and a resident of Kentucky.

Day before yesterday, they came here a fourth time. They brought up three boats each time. They arrived here last Thursday, at half past ten o'clock, a. m., and left in the afternoon, at half past one, on their way back to Plymouth. The dastardly enemy had no idea of passing by Rainbow's again. Much more formidable preparations than before had been made at that point to give a second Martin Welcome to the godless invader; it were perhaps, imprudent to publish the nature or extent of those preparations. Contrary to their peaceable conduct on former occasions, this time they bombarded, if not exactly our town, yet its immediate suburbs. I am happy to say that the shelling, which was begun without a moment's notice, did no damage whatever to any person or any property. They shot fifteen times, and at intervals of from five to ten minutes—only four of the shells exploding. The projectiles fell chiefly in a field on the Hamilton road, perhaps upwards of a mile and a half from the wharf, and some two or three of them beyond the cavalry camp at the Male Academy. Although it was the first time we were altogether ignorant of the intentions of the vandals, there prevailed, after the first surprise, a spirit of remarkable equanimity and coolness.

Gen. Jackson's Latest Victory.

An aid of Gen. Jackson, who was present at the battle of Cedar Creek, furnishes us some interesting particulars of the engagement. Our informant estimates the force engaged on our side at 8,000—that of the enemy at 20,000. Our killed and wounded numbered, according to Gen. Jackson's Medical Director, 600, of whom not more than 150 were killed. The loss of the enemy, in killed, wounded and

missing, is estimated at from 2,000 to 3,000. We took two splendid Napoleon guns, fifteen hundred stand of small arms, twelve wagon loads of ammunition, four stand of colors, and nearly or quite 500 prisoners.

Richmond Examiner.

The Exodus of Southern Men from Maryland.

It was ascertained yesterday, from actual register, that upwards of eight hundred Marylanders have reached Richmond within the past ten days. Among them are the sons of some of the most prominent and wealthy planters, and merchants of the State, who have been compelled to fly their comfortable homes to escape the impending draft to fight against the South.

We are glad to know that all who have arrived are fired with the patriotic spirit, and are rapidly taking their posts where they can best avenge their wrongs, and in due time recover their homes from the spoiler.

Treason in Indiana.

The grand jury at the late District Court of the U. S. in Indiana examined about 200 witnesses, from all parts of the State, resulting in the conclusion that there is an organized and sworn band of men numbering some 15,000, who are engaged in hostility to the United States, and to the war, and in favor of extending the institution of slavery. The jury brought in bills of indictment for treason against sixteen persons.—Pittsburgh Observer.

How Long.

The expenses of the yankee government have been stated at from three to four millions a day. The 600,000 men lately called for (if Lincoln ever gets them) will cost nearly two million a day—say five millions in all—How long can the yankees stand that? They will be bankrupt in six months.

Sale of Negroes.

The following statement of the prices brought at the auction of Donnell & Hunt, Greensboro', on the 7th inst. shows that negro property commands better prices now than at any former period within several years; a woman with infant child, \$1,725; woman with child four years old, \$1,000; man and wife aged thirty, \$1,725; boy aged ten \$900; woman forty, \$600; blacksmith aged forty and ruptured \$1,510.

Petersburg Express.

Sugar Sale.

Sugar was sold at auction, in Petersburg, Thursday, at 59 a 74 cents per pound by the hogshead, according to quality. Nails brought 124 cents per pound, and Rice, by the cask, 101 cents.—ib.

Tarboro' Statistics.

Several errors and omissions having occurred in the statistical table published in our last paper, we insert it again and would be pleased to have further assistance in making it correct and complete.

STATISTICS OF TARBORO',

And vicinity—Jan. 1862.

The town of Tarboro', according to the census of 1860, contained about 750 inhabitants—including the immediate vicinity, it probably now numbers 1000. It contains:—

A Court House, Jail, and Town Hall.
 A Branch of the State Bank—Robert R. Bridges, President; Russell Chapman, Cashier.

One newspaper office, The Southerner, published by Wm. Howard & Co.
 Churches—Episcopal church, Rev. J. Elmont Chesire, D. D. Rector; Methodist, Rev. J. S. Simpson, Pastor; Missionary Baptist, Elder T. R. Owen, Pastor; Primitive Baptist—4.

Teachers' Academy—Male Department, F. S. Wilkinson, Principal; Female Department, Miss M. E. Thom, Principal.
 Private School—Elder T. R. Owen and Lady, Principals.

Hotels—Edgecombe House, Dr. Joseph H. Baker, proprietor; Tarboro' Hotel, by Geo. Howard—2.
 Lawyers—John L. Bridges and Lorenzo D. Pender—2.

Physicians—Drs. Jos. H. Baker; Reuben Cobbs; Benj. F. Halsey; Wesley Jones; A. B. Macneair and W. T. Macneair—6.
 Stores—Austin, Norfleet & Co.; Dowd, Brown & Co.; Dozier & Co.; Jacob Feldenheimer; Hart, Wimberley & Co.; Macneair, Bro. & Co.; Hoskins & Seay; D. Pender & Co.; A. A. Willard; Selby & Brown; Joseph Potts; Telfair & Ellison; J. A. Arthur—13.
 Drug Stores—Wm. Howard & Co.; A. H. Macneair—2.

Confectionaries—Seth S. Hicks, John H. Leigh, S. E. Moore, James M. Richmond—4.
 Milliners—Mrs. M. E. Bond Miss Frances Campbell, and Mrs. Nancy Hunter—3.
 Jewellers—William Davison and Theo. Brown—2.

Saddlers—Robert A. Sizer and James M. Spraggins—2.
 Merchant Tailors—James McHegan and David Neal—2.

Coachmakers—N. M. Terrell and Williamson and Stewart—2.
 Cabinetmaker—John W. White—1.
 Carpenters—Wm. Barnett, R. B. Bassett, C. E. Bennett and John F. Ward—4.
 Painters—J. H. Allen, Wm. A. Bassett and Ed. Zoeller and A. Sorg—4.
 Boot and Shoemakers—T. C. Hussey and Theo. Lane—2.
 Bricklayers—Philip H. Garnett—1.
 Livery Stable—Robert H. Rowe—1.
 Bakery—Lawrence Whaley.
 Gunsmith—Julius Holtscheiter.
 Blacksmith—Isaac B. Palamontain.
 Hydraulic Engineer—Michael Cohen.
 Tarboro' Branch Rail Road—R. A. Watson, Conductor; Thos. Obery, Ticket Agt.
 Express Office—Thos. Obery, Agent.
 Steam Grist & Saw Mill—Obery & Dunn.

There is also a water-proof cloth manufactory, carried on by T. M. Cook. An oil cloth manufactory by David Pender.

An arched distillery on an extensive scale, by Michael Cohen.

A Confederate Cap manufactory in operation by F. L. Bond.

A Soap and Candle manufactory, by Bassett & Dunn.

And, a Cotton Seed Oil mill, connected with the manufacture and repair of agricultural implements and repairing of machinery, in a state of forwardness by James P. Smith.

Lodges, &c.—Concord Royal Arch Chapter, No. 5, James McHegan, High Priest—regular meetings third Saturday in each month.

Concord Lodge, No. 58, Baker W. Mabrey, Worshipful Master—meet 3rd Saturday in each month.

Edgecombe Lodge, No. 50, I. O. O. F. James A. Williamson, Noble Grand—meet every Tuesday night.

Political Newspapers in North Carolina.

The following are all the political newspapers published at the present time in this State, so far as we know. There are also several miscellaneous and religious papers published:—

The State Journal, Raleigh.
 N. C. Standard, "
 Raleigh Register, "
 Wilmington Journal, Wilmington.
 Fayetteville Observer, Fayetteville.
 Winston Sentinel, Winston.
 Salem Press, Salem.
 Greensboro' Patriot, Greensboro'.
 Salisbury Watchman, Salisbury.
 Western Carolinian, "
 Charlotte Democrat, Charlotte.
 Charlotte Bulletin, "
 Charlotte Whig, "
 Concord Flag, Concord, "
 Mountain Eagle, Selby,
 Asheville News, Asheville.
 Iredell Express, Iredell.
 Milton Herald, Milton.
 Henderson Times, Henderson.
 The Southerner, Tarboro'.

Foreign.

Later from Europe.

The steamship Glasgow has arrived at New York, with four days later news from Europe.

The Queen, in her speech, in progressing Parliament, says: The civil war which has for some time been raging in America, has unfortunately continued in unabated intensity, and the evils which it has been attended have not been confined to the American Continent; but her majesty having, from the outset, determined to take no part in the contest, has seen no reason to depart from the neutrality which she has so steadily adhered to.

The London Times city article draws attention to the fact that, within a short period, United States fives have fallen from 80 to 63 and 65, being the lowest point ever touched.

In Liverpool Cotton had advanced 4 to 3d. since the previous advices, but the market closed quiet on the 7th inst. Breadstuffs and Provisions were unchanged.

Markets.

TARBORO' MARKET, Aug. 22.
 Corn—\$4 to \$4 50 per bbl.
 Fodder, \$1 25 per hundred.
 Cotton—144 to 15 cts.
 Bacon—Hog round, 33 to 35 cts.
 Lard—23 to 30 cts.

Wilmington Market, Aug. 20.

Bacon—hog round 35 to 38 cts.
 " hams, 33 to 40 cts.
 Lard—30 to 32 cts.

Petersburg Market, Aug. 20.

Cotton—18 to 20 cents.
 Corn—\$7 to \$8 per bushel.
 Bacon—35 to 40 per lb.
 Lard—34 cts.

DIED.

On the 16th day of July, 1862, at her residence in Greenville, Pitt County, Mrs. Elizabeth Perkins, in the 70th year of her age. She was a friend to the poor, an indulgent mother and a kind neighbor.

Commercial Bank OF WILMINGTON.

A DIVIDEND of five per cent on the capital stock of this Bank, will be paid to Stockholders on an after Thursday, the 14th instant.
 By order of the Board.
 T. SAVAGE, Cashier.
 Wilmington, Aug. 7th, 1862.



Notice.

ALL PERSONS who have been purchasing Guns for the Confederate States by authority from Maj. W. S. Ashe, will cease their purchases on and after 1st September next, and, as soon as possible thereafter, will send their accounts to the undersigned at Wilmington, N. C.
 All arms in their possession will be boxed and directed to me at this place— notifying me of their shipment and sending R. R. Receipt for the same—taking care to put their names on the outside of the box.
 All orders on Maj. Ashe or myself must be presented for payment.
 L. H. DeROSSET,
 Ord. Agt. C. S. A.
 Aug. 13, 1862.

Notice.

Camp of 15th Regt. N. C. T. }
 August 3, 1862.

WE, the undersigned, having seen our names advertised as deserters from the 15th Regt. N. C. T. take this means of informing the public that said names were advertised through mistake. We have the endorsement of our Commanding Officer, and feel satisfied that this will be sufficient to convince the public that we are not culpable.
 Dr. Don. Williams,
 Sergt. Jos. B. Cogfield,
 Private, R. G. Pittman.

Endorsed.
 Wm. McRae, Lt. Colonel,
 Commanding Regiment.

Wanted.

A GOOD Blacksmith and a GOOD Farrier. FORTY DOLLARS per month, and rations will be furnished.
 Apply to
 J. J. LAWRENCE,
 Capt. Wilson Partisan Rangers,
 Camp Hill, near Greenville, N. C.
 July 31, 1862.

Notice.

To all whom it may concern.

WILLIAM J. COBB of this county and now Lieutenant in Captain Thigpen's company, holds a Note against me for the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, dated sometime about 22nd February last. Said note was given to him upon the promise that he would take my place in said Company as a substitute. He having failed to fulfill his agreement, and refuses to surrender the note, now therefore, I give this notice to all persons forwarding them not to trade for said note, as I am determined not to pay it.
 WM. H. MAYO.
 July 18, 1862.

For the Southerner.

Camp near Petersburg, July 22, 1862.

Mr. Editor—
 Sir: In reply to, an absolute falsehood published in your columns signed W. H. Mayo. Mr. W. was enlisted in the company to which I belong by V. B. Sharpe, who was an officer in the company at the time, with the understanding to be released by bringing a substitute. Mr. M. not having confidence in Mr. Sharpe, and knowing me to be an officer in the company, offers me one hundred and fifty dollars to guarantee him release, all of which I have the most undoubted proof. The gentleman has furnished a substitute and been released, and I hold the Note, his determination not to pay the note is the general character of the man, not to pay anything he can successfully lie out of. Now if Mr. Mayo does not withdraw his publication and apologise for the same, I shall certainly call him to account for it on first sight.
 WILLIE J. COBB.

Scuppernong Wine.

10 BBLs on consignment, for sale by
 A. A. WILLARD,
 Tarboro', N. C., May 27, 1862.

Lime & Plaster,

For sale by
 A. A. Willard.
 Tarboro', June 27, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having qualified as Executor of

James Bilbrey, dec'd,

Hereby requests all persons having claims against the same to present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery—and persons indebted to the same to make payment to him.
 JO. LAWRENCE, M. D.
 Tarboro', Jan. 24, 1862.